

the first improved nations, can we either doubt that agriculture was the cause of their improvement or that the superiority of their physical condition was the cause that enabled them to discover the art of tillage before the rest of mankind? If any should ask why other nations, by the aid of the same causes, did not also discover the art of tillage, I answer, because none were so favorably situated. Since the first light of history, the temperature and soils of the world have undergone a great change. The countries that were formerly most favored with that degree of temperature which was most congenial to the health of man and the growth of plants, have become so warm as to enervate man and evaporate the soil. Ancient Assyria, Chaldea, Palestine, and parts of Africa and Spain, formerly so temperate and fertile, are now remarkably stony and burnt up with heat. The northern parts of Europe and Asia were filled with lakes, marshes and forests, and their rivers sometimes for whole years locked up with ice. Civilization has travelled from the south to the north just as fast as the lakes and swamps were drained, and the forests removed, and the soil opened to admit the rays of the sun to change and warm climates, and fit the earth for cultivation.

But I have insisted that agriculture was the parent of all the arts and sciences. A few more words will make this plain. As soon as cultivation commenced, the idea would naturally arise of dividing the territorial surface of the earth among the cultivators. Here is the origin of property in lands. The crop of the cultivator being confined to one spot, and he not being able to run about the world with it as the hunter with his game, or the shepherd with his flocks, gave him a fixed home, and induced multitudes to unite in defence of their possessions. Here is the origin of large nations and regular governments. In this new situation, the necessity for houses, implements and clothing gave rise to the mechanic arts. The necessity of knowing the return of the seasons, caused the notice of the revolutions of the heavenly bodies; and out of this grew astronomy. The necessity of having boundaries to land in the valleys of the great rivers, where there was no timber, invented geometry. The exchange of the surplus products of industry, was commenced and distant commerce created the necessity of navigation and a written language. Watching the growth, maturity, and decay of vegetables, the influence of soils, light and heat, air and moisture, upon them, and the observation of their decomposed elements, uniting in the formation of new products, would lead to the knowledge of physical nature. The discovery of the superior skill which could be acquired thereby, soon divided men into separate occupations. All the arts, trades, callings and professions, naturally grew out of agriculture, and are essential to its success; all of course should exist together in perfect harmony, as sisters of the same common mother; and he who would sow dissension among them, deserves our commiseration for his ignorance.

Having taken these hasty views of the ancient agricultural schools, in which mankind learnt the rudiments of civilization, I will further illustrate the same truths of thought by approaching a step nearer to our own times. The history of the Jews, and the doctrines of the old Testament, contain many confirmations of my theory. We learn from Genesis that the Divinity, looking upon creation, fresh in purity and loveliness, made this important announcement: "And there was not a man to till the ground." Thus we learn the destiny of man before he was created. "And the Lord took the man and brought him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it." After Adam's transgression, this occupation is assigned him by his maker: "Therefore, the Lord God, sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken." "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." The great legacy to man, announced before his fall: "And God said, behold, I have given you every herb, bearing seed, which is upon the face of the earth, and every tree: \* \* \* to you it shall be for meat." Thus we find the head of our race, Adam, was devoted to agriculture by his Maker. We have seen that all of his descendants who pursued the same occupation, who took care of their legacy, the herbs of the field, and who eat their bread in the sweat of their faces, became civilized. And all those who departed from these requirements, and sought bread by other means, remained savages.

The second representative of our race, Noah, was also a husbandman. God renewed to him the legacy of vegetation, and said in his heart, I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake; \* \* \* "While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest shall not cease." Is not a flood of light poured upon this discourse from the fact that the various religions of all the heathen civilized nations agreed with the true religion in this, that the announcement that man should till the earth, came down from heaven? What could be a more striking lesson to husbandmen and the people, than the fact that the varying systems of religion of the civilized world, from the first of history, differing in every thing else, have all agreed in associating the culture of the earth with the worship of the Gods?

One of the first promises to Abraham, and one that is repeated oftener than any other, is, that his posterity should have land and should have fixed homes. Abraham himself was a shepherd, and therefore not qualified for a fixed home. It was in the providence of God, that his chosen people, through whom he was to reveal his religion to the world, should be tillers of the ground. He therefore sent down the children of Jacob while they were in the state of shepherds, into the land of Egypt, where the occupation of a shepherd was despised—into the land of agriculture, into the granary of the world; and there he kept them, in this school of husbandry, in an apprenticeship for 430 years, until they became a

great nation, and became qualified to enjoy the inheritance which had been promised to them through their ancestor, Abraham. Upon being conducted to the land of Canaan, on the express command of God, the land was divided among the people; each one held his share by an allodial title. The divine law-maker gave directions for the management of the plough. And thus the constitution of the Jewish commonwealth, coming directly from the Divinity, was based on agriculture—was based on absolute property in land, and upon the security of the proceeds to him who held the plough-handle. Every proprietor cultivated his own land. Agriculture was honored, and held in the highest estimation by kings and prophets. The crown lands, in King David's time, were managed by officers of his government; and Eliphaz found Eliah in the field with oxen.

Under such a constitution, a small mountainous country was made to yield bountiful subsistence for three millions of inhabitants. This small nation pursued the occupation assigned to man. They tilled the ground; they dressed their gardens; they cut their bread in the sweat of their faces, and they gave law to the world. Reading all this, does it not seem surprising that we, as a people, have alone deemed agriculture to be mere individual effort, and have never extended it to direct governmental protection?

When God sent Adam out of Paradise to till the ground, in his mercy he connected this employment with the improvement, social and individual, of the posterity of Adam. The moral constitution of man was so formed, that the occupation assigned him by his Maker was exactly suited to unfold his faculties. By the same operation of tillage by which man supplied his wants, he opened the great volume of nature, and discovered the laws of matter and mind.

And however it may shock the hopes of many pious, humane people, who desire to effect their benevolent objects in a shorter way, yet the history of the world proves, that the culture of the earth is the stock upon which civilization and religion must be engrained in all savage lands. This is the means appointed by heaven—that which has ever been blessed with success, independent of the authority of the Divine requirement, that man must till the ground, it is plain, in the eye of reason, how this employment is connected with morals and the expansion of mind. For example, take a man of forty-five years of age, who has been a farmer all his life, and a savage hunter of the same age; suppose both unacquainted with letters; yet what an immense difference between them; the farmer has studied philosophy in the school of nature. This great schoolmistress instructs him every hour to vigilant industry throughout the whole year. She appoints the seed time and the harvest, and in regular progression indicates the employment for each day. For every act of disobedience she inflicts the penalty of shortening his supplies of bread and meat. For obedience to her commands, she rewards him with three hundred fold. The effect of this education is to make him a patient, industrious, investigating being; it qualifies him to employ his mind, during the hours of leisure, in reflection. On the contrary, the pursuits of the savage nurtures the native ferocity of his passions, and stimulates him to seek a supply of his wants by violence. In the intervals of the chase and robbery, his life is spent in stupid indolence, and he is in consequence utterly incapable of applying his mind to the acquirement of useful knowledge. The Indian, who has been a witness of the progress of civilization two hundred years, is as ignorant, and as perfect a savage as he was at the beginning, except in the few instances where he has taken hold of the plough-handle. Many tribes of savages were in sight of the Egyptian plain, banded with biennial harvests, and saw the monuments of the arts rising to the heavens, for three thousand years, and never made the first step in mental improvement. Preliminary to the higher stages of human improvement, man has every where been compelled to pass through the school of agriculture. We have come to asperate the idea of education exclusively with what is taught in schoolhouses. But in reality the great school-house, whose roof is the canopy of heaven, whose floor is the earth, whose books are the light, the air, the water, the growth and decay of the vegetable kingdom, is the one in which is learned the wisdom of practical knowledge, and the one prepared to appropriate to itself from books what has been learned by others.

Your youth went to college from their infancy, are inseparable of the debt they owe to agriculture. The habits of industry and application learned by the parents in the practice of husbandry, communicated to them, is what enables them to become scholars. They are taught to rise early, and apply themselves diligently. And this application and the discipline is just what the savage can never have; he is just what was never learned in any other school than agriculture, and is just what constitutes the immense difference between man—the power of application.

The second movement of the plough to the north was from the sons of Eve, who sent a red-rudder Greece. Language the people of that colony about to take their departure; first throwing their eyes back upon Egypt, and then forward to the land to which they were about to emigrate. Being of the Caucasian race, their ancestors, at a period lost to them in distance of time, came down to the Nile, where they had been changed from savages to civilized men; they were now about returning to the north, towards their native land, to carry the arts towards the home of their ancestors. In looking back upon the granary of the world, they saw the harvest waving along the valley; they saw Thebes, with her hundred gates stretching across the plain, and resting on the mountains of Arabia and Africa. They saw Memphis; they saw the Pyramids, and the monuments of the arts, gleaming in the sunbeams, all the way up to Ethiopia. Before them they saw Greece, where can-

nals dwelt; but they went on, with their ploughs and their axes, and arts and letters; they thrust the aborigines out of the way, and established absolute ownership in land; protected industry, and worshipped the goddess of harvest; upon this basis they out-went their mother country in glory. The monuments of the fine arts which they left to delight and instruct the world, have withstood the ravages of 3000 years. They have not left their glory alone in their temples, or on the plains of Marathon, or at the pass of Thermopylae, but it still burns bright in the schools and senate halls of the world.

[Conclusion in our next.]

#### LAND DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The Debate in the Senate upon the subject of the public lands, and mainly upon the question of distribution of the proceeds of sales of those lands among the several States for whom the United States hold them as trustee, continues, from day to day, not only with unabated but with increased and increasing interest. We shall publish the whole of it as rapidly as our Reporters can write it out. Meanwhile the reader will not be displeased at our anticipating now and then our regular report of the debate, and noticing its progress paragraphically.

On Saturday last, the crowded galleries of the Senate attested the state of public expectation, excited by the knowledge, derived from the morning papers that Mr. Calhoun, the father of the projects for disposing of the public lands, was to address the Senate on the general subject, and the probability that he would be replied to by some Senator on the other side who would have no objection to meet such a champion in the field of debate. That the speech of Mr. Calhoun was an able one, cannot be doubted by those who have heard him on other occasions. No man, probably, could have made a better speech on the wrong side of the question. On the wrong side of the question, we say, for, of all the projects of which we have seen Mr. Calhoun either author or the advocate during nearly thirty years, none has appeared to us more indefensible than his scheme for surrendering the public lands to the States within whose geographical boundaries they happen to lie. The type of such a policy is to be found in Esop's fable of the boy, who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. These lands yield to the General Government but a few millions of dollars a year, and at this rate it will be a half-century before this source of revenue will be exhausted; let us, therefore, at once cut off this source of revenue altogether. "This if we understand it, is the pitch of the argument in favor of the measure."

Mr. Webster followed Mr. Calhoun in the debate, with an ability which even he has rarely ever before exhibited, and with such a power, both of sentiment and eloquence, as found its way to all hearts not steeled by obdurate prejudice against truth or against the man who then and there delivered it. With evident difficulty it was that both floor and galleries restricted themselves to moderate expressions of gratified feeling.

Considering, however, the position which Mr. Webster occupies, as a designated member of the Cabinet under the Administration of Harrison, it is of more importance to our readers to know what ground he took upon the questions brought under debate, than whether he acquitted himself well or ill. We proceed, therefore, as briefly as possible to state the principal points he made; which we do rather because unusual pains have been taken by the organ of the Administration, in this city, to cast doubt and suspicion upon his probable course on the important questions now before the Senate.

In the first place, then, Mr. W. maintained the power of Congress over the subject, by that express provision of the Constitution which declared that Congress should have power to dispose of the territory belonging to the United States and this general authority, he said, was not limited by any other provision. Congress, too, had a general power to collect revenue by taxes; and both these powers were to be exercised in a sound discretion.

To guide and direct this discretion, he argued, Congress might look, first, to the object of the original grants of these lands for the use of the States, and the equity therefrom arising; second, to the powers of the General Government, and especially to the important fact that the States had parted with the whole of their original power of collecting revenue for their own purposes by duties on goods imported; and, third, to the actual condition of many of the States in regard to debts. These were the leading topics.

But in speaking of the debts of the States, he took occasion to notice how much had been done and said both to injure their credit and to weaken their sense of obligation, and to speak of the disgrace brought on the country by the tenor of divers publications in quarters favorable to the present Administration, in these respects. He spoke, too, of the formidable calamities propagated by the Official Organ of the Administration on all of the People of the United States, impugning to them the notion of foreign influence and money influence in the late great election. It was while speaking on these latter topics that the Senate and the galleries could not be restrained within the usual bounds of decorum. It has been suggested, Mr. W. is soon to leave the Senate, he could hardly have been more fortunate in his valentines; address, sudden and unexpected as was the occasion.—National Intelligencer.

From the Buffalo Advertiser.

**PUBLIC MEETING.**  
At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Buffalo, held at the Court House pursuant to notice, January 21, 1841, to take into consideration the correspondence between the British and American Governments, growing out of the destruction of the steamboat Caroline—

Hon. Ebenezer Johnson, was appointed President, John Jay, Jr., Gen. S. Matthews, Ald. Henry Lamb and Gen. Nelson Kendall, Vice Presidents; E. R. Jewett, Q. Graves, and Geo. Zhao, Secretaries.

On Motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Gen. Lucius Storrs, Col. T. J. Nevins, Henry Lovejoy, John T. Bush and E. Cook, Esqrs.

On motion, the letter of the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James, to the British Government, dated May 22nd, 1833, with the reply of Lord Palmerston thereto, and the recent correspondence of the British Minister at Washington, and the American Secretary of State, were read.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were discussed at length, by Gen. Geo. P. Barker, Hon. D. Tillingham, E. Cook, H. Seymour, Jr., Esqrs. and Mr. T. Parsons, and unanimously adopted:

**Resolved**, That the whole course of negotiation between our Government and Great Britain, in relation to the destruction of the Steamboat Caroline, and the murder of American citizens, as well as upon other vitally important questions between the two countries, has evinced, on the part of the British Government, a combination of abjectly, ill-temper, bad faith and insolence, almost without a parallel in the annals of diplomacy.

**Resolved**, That the recent letters of Mr. Fox, British Minister, to Mr. Forsyth, our Secretary of State, in demanding from the President, the surrender of McLeod, who stands indicted for the murder of a U. S. citizen, and the terms employed in bringing that demand, are a most flagrant insult to the government and people of the United States as well as to the sovereignty of the institutions which renders him unworthy of the high station he occupied.

**Resolved**, That the letters of Mr. Forsyth, in reply to the preposterous claim and insolent language of the British Minister, are amply and dignified, and manifest, on the part of the Federal Executive, a becoming regard for our National Honor.

**Resolved**, That the warmest thanks and highest approbation of every true-hearted American, are due to the Hon. Messrs. Fillmore and Greaser of New York, Alfred of Georgia, Cushing of Massachusetts, Underwood of Kentucky, Davis of Indiana, and others, members of Congress, for their high-toned patriotism and American feeling, evinced on the subject of the recent correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth.

**Resolved**, That we would deprecate a state of war as a national calamity, believing in its train, a multitude of physical and moral evils, and to be avoided it can be consistently with national honor and vested State rights, but that the government of Great Britain have now arrived at a pitch of enormity in their aggressions, and insolence, no longer sufferable, and that forbearance on our part, has ceased to be a virtue—therefore,

**Resolved**, That it is high time for the government of the United States to put an effectual stop to this "war of words"—this blistering British arrogance and ridiculous bantering, and decide the "previous question" at once—that Great Britain must atone for the destruction of the American steamboat Caroline and the murder of American citizens, and abandon without delay, every false and untenable position which she has assumed in reference to our national and State prerogatives, or suffer the retributive vengeance of an insulted, outraged—free and sovereign people.

**Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and presented for publication to all the city papers, and that a copy be sent to Mr. Forsyth, and each of the members of Congress who took part in the debate, in reference to the demand of the British Ministry for the release of McLeod—and that the Hon. Millard Fillmore be requested to lay the said proceedings before Congress.

**EBENEZER JOHNSON, President.**

JOHN LAY, Jr., S. MATTHEWS, HENRY LAMB, N. RANDALL, Vice Presidents.

E. R. JEWETT, Q. GRAVES, GEO. ZHAO, Secretaries.

#### THE MOB SPIRIT.

The Commercial Gazette says:—It is with extreme regret we have to say, that the mob spirit has again shown itself in our usually quiet State, and that blood has been shed at Dayton in a contest between whites and blacks. The Dayton Journal of Tuesday morning, the 26th, received notice of a new demonstration on the evening of the preceding Saturday:

"An address by Ex-Senator Morris was announced in hand bills to take place on Saturday night at the Court House. A number of persons collected, who felt a greater inclination to be heard, than to listen, and the consequence was, that the audience made the speeches, and the Ex-Senator said nothing. There was a very fair specimen of that sort of proceeding which is called 'a row,' and as may be inferred, a scene was enacted full of confusion and disorder."

The Journal of the 27th has not come to hand; but from a correspondent at Dayton, we received yesterday the following statement of occurrences after the hour at which the paper of the 26th had been made up:

"On Saturday last a hand bill was published, stating that Thomas Morris, late U. S. Senator would deliver a Lecture in the Court House in Dayton, on Saturday evening, January 23, 1841. He did not attempt to lecture for a mob prevented him. There was a great row during the night. A great deal of talk on Sunday—(but all without bloodshed. Last evening, (the 25th) about midnight, a number of young fellows went over the canal, east of Dayton, and for some reason commenced a battle with the blacks living there. The blacks killed a young white man by the name of M. Cleary—one white man by the name of Davis is so much butchered that his life is despaired of—several other persons were much hurt, cut up, beat, etc. Dr. Jewett's horse, where Morris stopped was a little beaten by the mob on Saturday night."

The negroes living in the house where the butchering began, clogged, but a part of them have been caught by our officers and one just brought to town. All are looking to see them—jail surrounded, streets full, Magistrate's office crowded. It's all hands and excitement, and I fear that if Davis should be dead by dark to-night, we shall have bad work. The Mayor has issued his Proclamation, ordering a good posse to defend the peace. The mobbers need not be intimidated by abolitionism. The young men included in the scene last night went, so said, for a white woman who preferred black men. There is little doubt that Davis will die."

**PUBLIC LEXES—Pennsylvania**—The Legislature of Pennsylvania have (both Houses) instructed their Senators to vote for Mr. Clay's Distribution Bill. Mr. Buchanan says he will obey.

#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE GOV. OF MAINE.

The Boston Mercantile Advertiser makes some extracts from it, and speaks of it "as a well written, sensible document—rather elaborate, it is true, but abounding in interesting information and useful suggestions."

The Boundary question forms a prominent subject of the address. After alluding to the obstacles and delays which have hitherto prevented an arrangement, Gov. Kent says:

"The time cannot be far distant, when the question must assume a more definite shape, either peaceable or warlike; and much as we may deprecate the awful evils and miseries of war we ought to be prepared to meet the issue, if such, after all, is the determination of our opponents, with the firmness of men who feel that they have the right, and who will not yield to threats or force, the inheritance of our fathers and the rightful territory of our State. The unanimity which has characterized our State on this question, in the midst of all our political excitements, is a sure guarantee that the people are ready to sustain their rulers in all judicious, temperate, yet firm and decided measures, and that it is regarded by them as too sacred and too solemn a subject to be made the instrument of any mere party schemes or movements."

He adverts to the occupation, by order of the Governor or General of Canada, of the posts at Tanisnuta Lake and Madawaska, by British troops, in direct violation of the stipulated agreement between the authorities of New Brunswick and Maine, and says:

"I cannot but view this proceeding, as my predecessor does, in his reply to Sir John Harvey, as a direct and palpable infringement of the subsisting arrangement, and as taking military possession of that portion of the contested territory. And if the suggestions of Lt. Gov. Harvey, who seems not to have been consulted in relation to this new act of jurisdiction, and who evidently regards it with regret, if not as an infringement of subsisting arrangements, is disregarded; and the British troops are permanently located at Madawaska, I shall feel it my duty to reiterate the request already made to the General Government, and to urge upon that government the justice and expediency of taking military possession on that part of the United States of the territory in dispute. The General Government owes it to Maine to move forward in this matter, with promptness and energy, with a sincere, and even anxious desire to preserve peace, but with an equally firm determination to maintain subsisting engagements on our part, and to insist upon a full performance from the other party."

#### A TABULAR STATEMENT.

Showing the amount which each County has received of the 3 per cent. fund, embracing the distribution now being made.

Audrain	\$1524 75
Barry	2130 20
Benton	2130 20
Boone	9148 00
Buchanan	810 00
Callaway	7624 05
Cape Girardeau	7624 05
Carroll	3049 60
Chariton	3049 60
Clay	3049 60
Cole	3049 60
Crawford	3049 60
Clark	1524 75
Cooper	6099 20
Caldwell	1176 25
Davies	1514 75
Franklin	6099 20
Gasconade	3049 70
Greene	3049 60
Howard	9148 60
Jackson	6099 20
Jefferson	4574 35
Johnson	2130 20
La Fayette	6099 20
Lewis	3049 60
Livingston	1524 75
Lipicola	6099 20
Linn	1524 75
Madison	3049 60
Marion	6098 75
Monroe	4574 35
Montgomery	3049 60
Morgan	3049 60
Macon	1524 75
Mifflin	1524 75
New Madrid	3049 60
Newton	810 00
Perry	4574 35
Pettis	3049 60
Pike	7624 05
Platte	810 00
Polk	2130 20
Pulaski	3049 60
Randolph	6099 20
Ralls	4574 35
Ray	4574 35
Ripley	3049 60
Rives	2130 20
St. Francis	3049 60
St. Genevieve	3049 60
St. Charles	6099 20
St. Louis	12198 60
Saline	3049 60
Scott	3049 60
Shelby	2130 20
Stoddard	2130 20
Taney	1524 75
Van Buren	2130 20
Warren	3049 60
Washington	7624 05
Wayne	3049 60

H. H. BABER, Aud. Pub. Acc'ts

**Post Office Statistics.**—During the year ending July 1, 1840, as ascertained by the contract arrangements then in operation, the whole length of mail routes in the United States, was 155,739 miles. The distance travelled on these routes backwards and forwards, was 36,370,776 miles. Of this distance the transportation by horse and sulky was 12,182,445; by stage and coach, 20,229,273, and by railroad and steamboat, 2,880,053 miles. The expense of all this for the fiscal year under the contracts, was \$3,293,876. Add to this compensation to Postmasters, \$1,028,925 92, and other incidental expenses for wrapping paper, advertising, mail bags, clerks, agents, blanks, twine &c. &c. amounting to \$433,308 93, and the total expenditures of the department for the year, were 4,756,110 65. Its receipts for the same time were, from letter postage, \$1,003,776 67, from newspapers and pamphlets, \$535,229 61, and from fines paid to postmasters for violations of law, \$8260—total \$4,539,295 68, showing a deficiency in the income to meet the expenses, of \$219,815 17. The revenue of the Post Office has increased in ten years from June 30, 1830, from \$1,850,583 10, and the expenditure, from \$1,932,707 95 to the above named sums at the close of the last fiscal year.

[Journal Commerce]

"You will see my face no more," as the young lady said when she covered her cheeks with paint.

#### AN ACT

To amend an act to provide for levying, assessing and collecting the revenue approved March 14th, 1835. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

1. That whenever the amount of the bond given by any collector of revenue shall not be equal to double the amount of the revenue, with which the collector of the same county for the preceding year was charged, the Auditor of public accounts shall require the county court, of the proper county, to take additional bond and security from the collector, and if any collector shall fail, neglect, or refuse to give such additional security, he shall, after he is notified to give such additional bond and security, the County Court shall remove said collector from office and appoint a successor.

2. That whenever it may appear to the satisfaction of the Auditor, that the security given by any collector, is insufficient, he shall require additional security in the same manner as is provided in the foregoing section.

3. The Clerks of the County courts, shall hereafter be required to forward a copy of the aggregate of the tax list, with a receipt of the collector thereon, to the Auditor of public accounts, on or before the first Monday in October next, after the said tax list is made up, and on failure to do so, he shall forfeit to the State the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name of the State, by action of debt; and it shall be only necessary to set forth in said action, the failure to return said tax list, as required in this section—and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the Auditor of public accounts, to forward to the Attorney, prosecuting for the State, in the county where the delinquent Clerk resides, his certificate under seal of his office setting forth such Clerk's failure to comply with the requisites of this section, which said certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the fact on said trial—provided, nevertheless, if the said Clerk shall produce to the Attorney, for the State, prosecuting in the case, a certificate, under oath of Postmaster, or his deputy nearest to the office of the said Clerk, that he did deliver to him, to be forwarded to the Auditor of public accounts, the abstract tax list, as described in this section in time to be received in the regular course of the mail, at the Auditor's office, in the city of Jefferson, by the time specified in this section, and that the same was promptly forwarded by the first mail thereafter; then he shall not be liable for the penalty aforesaid. It shall be the duty of the Attorney, prosecuting for the State, to notify the delinquent Clerk of his failure to comply with the requisites of this section, and on failure to produce the certificate of the Post Master as aforesaid, the Attorney shall forthwith bring an action against the Clerk for the recovery of said penalty.

4. If the Clerk of any County Court shall fail to comply with the requisites of the 23rd section of the 3d article of an act to which this is amended, he shall be subject to the penalty as provided in the foregoing section, to be recovered in the same way as is provided in the said section. This act shall take effect and be in force from its passage.

#### LOVE ONEANOTHER!

From the Missouri Argus.

The Editor of the Boon's Lick Democrat, swelling and puffing himself into an imaginary semi-official capacity as organ of the party, undertakes to read lectures to the "Argus" about its democracy, a little after the style of Bottom's lofty dogrel. To this we should take no kind of exception, as contemptibly pompous and assuming as they are, if we were treated with anything like honesty, honor or candor. But when the Editor so far forgets himself, in his fancied importance, as to talk about treachery and selfish motives, he so far forgets his own self, as to claim but little at our hands. This Bull of excommunication, remarkable only for its inordinate length, slanders upon the "Argus" and the very pompous assumptions of the Editor, so far as it alludes to the "Argus," should have had an insertion at length, but for charity to our readers on whom we do not wish to inflict so great a bore as its perusal.

As we have sufficiently answered the Democrat of the 13th heretofore, and as the Democrat of the 20th is but a second edition of the same, we are not disposed to inflict on our readers a second edition of the answer. Nor are we disposed to tax our powers of invention to give interest to a new reply to a reiterated tale of slander. The Democrat will therefore excuse us for declining to annoy our readers with any more answers to its stupid slanders.

In conclusion, we would suggest to the "Democrat" that if it is to take the democratic press under its peculiar charge, it had better indicate a code of faith and appoint censors to execute it by supervising the articles, as it might save some trouble. Besides for this course it would have high authority—even the "Native American Association" of this place. If you entertained any doubts about this course, by applying to the board of censors they would no doubt with great pleasure inform you how the plan worked. Commending to you, in your new fancied exaltation, this valuable precept from holy writ: "He that humbly himself shall be exalted, and he that exalteth himself shall be humbled"—we take our leave of your chaste articles.

From the Connecticut Courant.

As President Van Buren professes to be an ardent admirer of Mr. Jefferson, we recommend to his consideration the following remarks of his prototype: "I can say with truth," says Mr. Jefferson, "that one gave me Mr. Adams's life, and one only, ever gave me one moment's personal displeasure. I did not consider his last appointment to office as personally unkind. They were from among my most ardent political enemies, from whom no faithful co-operation could ever be expected; and laid me under the embarrassment of acting through men whose views were to defeat mine, or encounter the odium of putting others in their places. It seems but common justice to leave a successor to act by instruments of his own choice." This seems to be pretty exclusive authority for those who acknowledge Mr. Jefferson as the personification of genuine democracy, and who profess to be governed by his principles and maxims.

The "Spy in Washington," writing to the Courier and Enquirer, relates the following:

Among the anecdotes of the day I have heard one that amused me. Senator Buchanan, on his way to Washington, I believe at Baltimore, fell in with a plain spoken Irishman, who thus addressed him—"is not your name Buchanan?"

"My name is Buchanan," replied the Senator.

"Jamie Buchanan is it?" said Pat.

"James Buchanan," said the Hon. gentleman, smiling, and extending his hand.

"Well Jamie Buchanan," said Pat, "wid yer blarney, yer Sub-Treasury, and yer low wages, ye may go to the devil wid ye!"

There has been a tremendous freshet in the eastern waters lately. The waters of the Delaware, Hudson, &c., were swelled to an unusual height—much property was destroyed, and some lives were lost.